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MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.

THE MILITIA ON PARADE

The people of Washington have opportunity this afternoon to witness the dress parade of the District national guard, on the White Lot. They would do a patriotic service by turning out in great numbers, and manifesting their approval, pride, and appreciation of the work of the guard.

Enlistment has not been so rapid as could have been desirable. In the weeks it has been in camp under Federal orders, the guard regiment has been transformed in quality and knowledge of its business. It will go away from Washington an excellent body of troops. Washington will be a proud of it, and will have yet more occasion for pride in it if it ever gets have now been driven out of their inte action.

Let it be imagined that a clash shall one day take place, in which these citizen soldiers of this community shall go under fire, shall congenuine mourning for the unfortu- by barbed wire entanglements nates. No doubt of that. Why not, then, a genuine outpouring of interest in the organization, right now? faction in the splendid representastration mean all that it should utilize them as the basis of further

SOLDIERS TAKEN IN THE WAR

second year. It shows:

"The central powers, Bulgaria and Turkey captured 2,658,000 enemy soldiers, against 1,695,650. Of those taken prisoner by the Germans 5,947 officers and 348,000 men were French, 9,019 officers and 1,202,000 men were Russian, and 947 officers and 30,000 men were British.

"The war booty brought to Germany in addition to that utilized immediately at the front, comprised 11,036 cannon, 4,700,000 shells, 3,450 machine guns and 1,555,000 rifles.

"According to the list of statistics of German wounded soldiers 90.2 per cent returned to the front, 1.4 per cent died, and the rest were unfit for service or were released. The military measures of the central powers in consequence of vaccinations were never disturbed by Paris.

cently demonstrated by the over- they inundated it? whelming character of the Russian

forces now advancing from the east. difficult, and perhaps, too, because they would show an astonishingly vantages that the allies possess, The Teuton losses before Verdun could be pretty accurately calculated if totals for the two years were now produce; and apparently Berlin does calculation.

WAS IT A KRAKATOA SKY?

Early Sunday morning occurred at Jersey City the most terrific series of detonations that probably ever were caused by any explosives save those of nature's stored-up forces.

Sunday afternoon and evening, people in Washington observed a strange phenomenon in the sky. mantine trenches for a new stand in There was no rain in immediate prospect; the weather forecast did not promise it, and it did not take place. Yet the sky became strangely and very uniformly overcast, the sun was dimmed, and an unwonted haze spread everywhere.

Many people marveled at it; a few guessed, and not improbably rightly, that the Jersey City explosion caused it. It was not improbably a "Krakatoa sky." Now, what's that?

When, about a generation ago, the volcano Krakatoa in the East Indies blew up, an immense amount of very fine, impalpable solid matter was hurled into the air. It was there held in suspension, much of it for years. It presently spread, with to be a joke and a derision. It

was subnormal. It was some time before scientists determined, beyond serious doubt, the relation between these manifestations and the volcano's explosion. There is now no serious doubt of it. Moreover, research has made it pretty certain that at several other times when similar phenomena have happened, like effects have followed.

It is quite probable, then, that the unusual sunset display and the hazy sky of Sunday, were among the results of the great disaster in northern Jersey on Sunday. Scientific determination would at least be highly interesting.

"OUT OF THE TRENCHES"

The ardor of certain quixotic pacifists failed, not very surprisingly, to get the soldiers out of the trenches by last Christmas. The pacifists are likely to see their efforts bring no results even by another Christmas; but that which sermons could not do, shrapnel is doing; where peace talk failed, powder is succeeding. From the Somme front in France,

considerable sector the Germans

third line of trenches, and that the fighting is now to a considerable extent being carried on in the open country. Of course, no army attempts literally to fight in the open duct themselves as everybody knows nowadays. It digs in with picks and they would, and shall come out of the shovels, fingernails and toes, just as baptism with report of a number of quickly as it finds itself exposed. casualties. Washington would seethe But the fact stands that the elabwith excitement, concern, and with orately prepared trenches, protected walled with concrete, organized in labyrinthine fashion, fitted with marvelous paraphernalia for safety Let the whole town show its satis- and comfort, are being made useless. The British and French are tion it is sending to the nation's now consolidating the trench posiservice. It will help the guard and tions taken from their enemy, makwill help every citizen who takes ing them face toward the north inenough interest to make that demon- stead of the south, and preparing to

advance. So at last there is prospect that the war in the west will become more and more like that in the east, where Berlin sends a bulletin concerning because of rapid movements and the the captures of soldiers from the bc- vast mileage of lines it has never ginning of the war to the close of its been possible to prepare such elaborate field defenses as have been

Once out of the ditches and into the open, it may be assumed that the movement of things will be faster. The superior numbers of the French. British, colonial, and Russian forces in the west-there is no longer doubt of this superiority-will tell as

Now, out of the trenches once Assuming that these figures are more, the weight of numbers and measurably accurate, as they prob- metal is on the other side. The ably are, there will be some surprise initiative has swung to the allies. that the allies should have taken al- From Liege to the Marne the world ber of articles without which British most two-thirds as many prisoners was given a demonstration of what industry would be hopelessly handias did their enemies. It will not be more men, more guns, more readi- capped. the total of German captures were could accomplish. The boot is on pire, plus America, could dominate Russians. A captured Russian is a the other leg. Is it possible that the industry and commerce of the good deal less significant than a cap- Joffre and Kitchener, when they world; and on the other side, that tured Frenchman or Englishman, planned the great performance that simply because his place can so is now forcing the war out into the pires, arrayed on opposite sides of easily be filled by his country. He open country once more, planned also any commercial struggle, would commust be fed and clothed by his cap- for another grand push that should pel the rest of the world to line up tors, while he leaves no series gap roll the invaders out of the conquered one way or the other, in a contest in the Russian ranks, as has been re- territory as fast as, two years ago,

The allied artillery in the west, we are told, is now using two shells to Berlin does not give figures on the the Germans' one. That disparity is killed, perhaps because this is more altogether likely to increase as time passes. The greatest of all adheavy loss for the central powers. greater even than their superiority in numbers of men available to bear arms, is in commanding the machine shops of the world. They have organized that advantage as comnot choose to supply data for such a pletely as the others; probably even

more completely. The next few weeks should tell the story of how the war shall go from this time to its end. If the allies are able to get the jump on their enemy, they must keep him moving, regardless of weather or any other consideration. It must be presumed that they will permit no winter-time respite, in which the Germans may dig themselves once more into adathe spring. Rather, taking advantage of their better supplies of warm clothing, sustaining food, and supplies of all kinds, they must press right ahead regardless of any difficulties or discomforts, always mindful that their own difficulties and discomforts in a winter campaign will be yet less than those of their

enemy. THE HAY FEVER SEASON

The hay fever season is beginning; the open season for one of the biggest populations of pathetic unfortunates that the country embraces. Hay fever, of course, will continue

fever; and vice versa. Why not some measure of sympathy and understanding for the people who sneeze and suffer through August, as well as for those who can't cross Lake Erie without acute agony?

Hay fever is like a good many other disorders that could be to some

correspondent relates that on a have the ardor of the zealot, and would stretch their authority in the right direction.

POSSIBILITIES OF COMMERCIAL RETALIATIONS

If the British blacklisting of American firms, plus the developments from the Paris economic conferences, should bring about anything like a contest in industrial and commercial reprisals, it might easily become a most serious affair for both countries, indeed for the world.

Britain at present controls the largest share of the world's shipping; but that is a condition that can be remedied. She dominates the production and marketing of raw rubber, of which the United States is the largest consumer. Her nickel mines, in Canada, turn out most of this metal, so vitally necessary in making steel, of which the United States makes almost half the world's supply. The bulk of the world's gold comes from British territory, but there is little danger of any British effort to handle it to the disadvantage of the United States. Gold would cease to be an instrument of commercial authority if its liquidity, its freedom to move, were interfered

A long list might be given, of the articles in which Britain is supreme. But on the other hand any effort to utilize this power to our disadvantage would compel this country to reprisals through its near-monopoly of cotton, of copper, of a great num-

these two supremely wealthy emthat would be altogether bad for both sides. After the war, in that sort of a competition, the United States would be inevitably pitched into an industrial entente with Germany, which would be glad to take the copper and cotton and other articles that Britain would need, and to furnish us as much as possible of the shipping we should require. It would be, in short, a thoroughly undesirable condition for both this country and Great Britain, but the United States would have the better of the argument.

The sober fact is that no such warfare is going to be inaugurated. Britain, better than any other nation on earth, realizes the importance of the freest commercial relations, because Britain's whole business fabric is built on the theory of utilizing such liberality to the utmost. There is no serious danger. If this country is disaffected for the moment because of British restrictions on our commerce, it is well to keep in mind that during the civil war England suffered, very seriously and with very bad grace, because she was unable to get cotton. There was an hundred times more grievance in England at that time against the North, than there is in this country against England. There was talk of intervention in our war, or commercial reprisal, of depriving the North of supplies it needed; but nothing came of it all, and nothing serious will come now from such

Britons Pledge Selves To Bring Kaiser to Trial

parts of the world, and caused some remarkable manifestations.

Sunsets were more brilliant in some regions than had ever been known; the haze was noted everywhere. The suspended solid matter became a sort of cloak over the earth, which absorbed much of the sun's heat, resulting in considerable effects on the temperature, which LONDON, July 31 .- "The Murder

With Due Credit

think we ain't so doggone smart as what we sometimes think we are. We know enough to take the car when July extent controlled by proper sanitary administration. Just as the flies and the garbage must be attended to, so must the weeds. The reason why so many people suffer from hay fever in cities and towns, is that the reason why so to dire a fish out of the bay. We know how to glomm a pie, and we know how to dig a worm and put it on a hook to source a fish out of the bay. We know how to dig a worm and put it on a hook to source a fish out of the bay. We know how to dig a worm and put it on a hook to source a fish out of the bay. in cities and towns, is that the pollen-spreading plants that flourish there are of especially noxious and obnoxious sorts; weeds that make trouble every time their pollen is breathed into the sensitive nostrils. They could and should be removed.

Even Washington contains altogether too many neighborhoods in which weeds grow and mature and blossom and send forth their pollen on the air, to wreak vengeance on the miserable victims. They could be kept down, and there is enough authority in the administrative bodies to accomplish it, if only it were used.

Why not place the weed problem in the hands of a commission of authority in the administrative bodies to accomplish it, if only it were used.

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Why not place the weed problem in the hands of a commission of authority in the administrative bodies to accomplish their pollen to be a sum of the to go down the west, and enough to go to rest when the sool what is in the corn, and enough to go down

An Idyl of the Poor. If money's the root of all evil, And if pleasure's the fruit from a tree That stands back in the forest primeval, Forbidden to you and to me, Let us think the great Lord of Creation Who with infinite wisdom and care Removed us from much of temptation To which those of great riches fail heir.

To have money's a worthy ambition— Not the aim of one's life or its goal; Yet a little would help the condition Of many a poor, struggling soul That is burdened with trouble and

sorrow
As it travels an unending way
That ever leads on to a marrow
With no promise of more than today.

But the poor have the sun and the flowers.

All the beauty of twilight and dawn, And the hope of recilining in bowers.

With the angels in heaven anon.

While the rich, who have had all the pleasure pleasure That their hard gotten money could

buy.

Cannot hope to find any more leisure
In that beautiful land of the sky.

A. Warren, in St. Louis Post-Dispatch. A Slight Mistake. Willie was a bright boy and ready to

tackle anything that would yield him s He had tried several jobs, but so how he didn't get on in spite of his

how he didn't get on in spite of his brightness. But at last he obtained a berth in a bookseller's shop, where he seemed likely to suit.

One day a stranger entered the shop. "Good morning." he said, in answer to Willie's bright greeting. "I want "The Letters of Charles Lamb," please." "You've made a slight mistake," smiled Willie, ignorant of a book of that name. "The postoffice is just around the corner, Mr. Lamb."—Kansas City Journal.

"Telephones are great time-saver aren't they?" "Well, that depends upon who

calls you up."-Boston Transcript. Trouble.

The hardest to lend, A pathway to sorrow,
The last thing to mend.
—Pittsburgh Post.

The Human Assortment. Some people tread the way of life in They never manifest the slightest flippancy of gate. eir conversation never reeks with

Their conversation never reeks with breath unwisely sped;
They never say the silly things which they should not have said;
In fatuous pursuance of adventure, wealth or fun
They never do a lot of things which they should not have done.

minimum restraint.

They decorate the somber night with red and foolish paint.

They let their elocutional resources run to waste

Quite unconserved by tact or poise, by common sense or taste;

And in pursuit of happiness they very often do

Some things that results often do me things that strict and formal folks could properly eschew.

Between humanity's extremes, forbid that I be judge. that I be judge.
I cannot feel for either side the slightest grouch or grudge.
Creation seems to revel in immense variety And uniformity would be an impropricty
Some folks are long and others short,
some thin and other thick,
But God has made them as they are,
and so I cannot kick.
—Cincinnati Tribune.

Lookit the Size! (Apologies to Thomas Hood.) Lift it up gently, Caress it with care: Fashioned so sienderly, Beauty so rare!

Child of the North it is.
Child of the snows;
Into the gutter now
Its spirit flows.

Alien in torrid land, Death is its lot; Swift its oblivion Here where it's hot. Nature's rare jewel, you!

Li'l chunk of ice.

Look at the size of you;

Oh, what a price!

—Cleveland News

Not a Bad Old World. Though none of us is free from guil Though none is free from sin;
You'll find a little baby's smile
Will make the whole world grin.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Noblesse Abuse!

(Gems from the Nachrichten, Berlin, selected by T. P.'s Weekly.)

The Second Year of the War

How Hostilities Have Affected Various Belligerents-Greatest Benefit To Russia Has Been Elimination of Vodka and Drunkenness--French Learn Benefit of Organization-German Ingenuity Developed.

Two years ago the great struggle in Europe was started with declarations of hostilities from the capitals of the nations now at arms. Many stirring chapters of history have been written in this period, especially during the last twelve months of memorable

A review of these greatest battles of all time which have been fought in the last year has been prepared for The Times by some of the leading war correspondents now in the field. The third of the series is presented by The Times today.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN FRANCE

By HENRY WOOD.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, July 3 (by mail)—Thanks largely to the historical "woolen sock bank" of the thrifty French. France to-day is financially and economically supporting the war without any serious strain on her national lite, while new elements the war has injected into industrial and economic life assure France industrial and economic life assure France industrial and economic life assure France industrial expansion without precedent makes and wealth of the three great elements mentioned life, while new for the future that the war has injected into industrial and economic life assure France industrial expansion without precedent makes and wealth of the war has entailed on her.

Of the three great elements mentioned

dustrial and economic life assure France industrial expansion without precedent when peace comes.

At the close of the war in 1870, when Germany imposed an indemnity of one billion dollars, it was the same "woolen sock bank" that saved France. To date, the war has cost France some \$8,000, 20, 73 per cent for military expense.

To meet this gigantic financial burden the popule have lossed the government hearily \$1,000,000,000 in war taxes, making a total of \$4,000,000,000 in war taxes, taxes

WAR'S EFFECTS IN GERMANY

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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United Press Staff Correspondent.

BERLIN, July 3 (by mail).—As the second year of the war closes, Germany's food problem is about solved. Government economists are turning their faces to the future.

During the last few months the food has been bad. The people have lived through on substitutes. The military campaign has not been materially effect of the future and the conditions at home. There have been not troubles so great as the Irish revolution. Food diction, the world's eyes regarding the fool is tituation. Today he is well on the way it was the food but?

The biggest economic question in Germany is not food, but:

"What shall Germany do to meet the preparations of the allies to declare an economic boycott of Germany and her allies after the war?" Germany and her allies after the war?" Germany and her allies after the war? The degree to combine the condition of the problem.

Concerning the relationship of the submarine wars against and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have a campaign and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have been problems. The market has been flooded with marrine wars against and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have been problems. The market has been flooded with marrine wars against and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have been problems. The market has been flooded with marrine wars against and the "American crisis" to the economic situation have been problems. The market

that food for non-combatants could be meat two days a week, then the numbe declared contraband.

WAR'S EFFECTS IN RUSSIA

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS.

United Press Staff Correspondent. PETROGRAD, July 3 (by mail) .- Two years of war has done Russia good. She has not shirked in battle, has fought her best, paid the price in blood and bone, and, notwithstanding, is better off today than she was two years ago. Russia's first big win was by abolishing vodka. Russia is without drunkards. Her second was her economic and industrial awakening. She is learning to walk alone. This double social miracle wrought by the war ought to prove

a compensation to Russia for all she Russia has nearly 200,000,000 people, of Whom about 160,000,000, or 80 per cent. are peasants. These are better off than are peasants. These are better off than ever in their lives. They get good cash prices for what they sell. The high cost of living does not affect them much, as they live off their farms. Labor is scarce, but what there is is sober, and accomplishes more than used to be accomplished when it was plentiful.

The peasants today have money. Prior to the war \$80,000,000 rubles (\$400,000,000) a year left the villages and country to pay for drink. All this money now remains in the country.

Some \$50,000,000 rubles a year are now paid by the government as pensions or

Some 500,000,000 rubles a year are now paid by the government as pensions or war allowances to the families of soldiers. Therefore, at least 1,300,000,000 rubles a year are now in the villages citizen organizations have done good

"I am now employing a number of men on my plantation whom I had teen

count of drink.

"In the villages a veritable miracle has taken place. Characters I used to recognize as drunkards, wife-beaters, and ne'er-do-wells generally, have been completely transformed by the lack of vodka. They wear good clothes and are clean. On Sundays you see them at church with their wives, neatly dressed, and without the black eyes which used to be characteristic of them.

"Carpenters, cobblers, joiners, and workmen generally are doing better work and more work now that they can't drink. Drink abolition has worked a social and economical revolution in this country."

to be characteristic of them.

"Carpenters, cobblers, ioiners, and workmen generally are doing better work and more work now that they can't drink. Drink abolition has worked a social and economical revolution in this country."

Everything is expensive in Russia at present, largely owing to lack of transportation racilities in the interior and lack of a good scapert. But high prices really effect a comparative fewther college professors, lawyers, members of the professions, clerks, etc.—whose incomes have not be nincreased since the war.

The working classes, as a rule, are less hard hit because work is pientiful and wages two or three times as high as they were two years ago. Various citizen organizations have done good

and country which, before the-war, work along this line, keeping things were not there.

were not there.

Men Now Sober.

Shidlovsky, president of the controlling bloc in the Duma, himself a land owner, told me:

Owner, told me:

Were threatened. Russia was utterly dependent on her crops, and if they fulled her she would really be up against it.

The union of local, or county, councils all over the empire got busy, joined hands with the military, and the job was done. Squads of laborers were told off to gather in the produce. No corner of the country was too remote to pass unnoticed. The crops were saved to the last grain, in no time at all.

Born of the War.

This was the work of the All-Russia Zemstvo Union, a national organization plain people ever since has be ing to support the army and the nation taking care of interior labor problems

WAR'S EFFECTS IN ENGLAND

By ED L. KEEN. United Press Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, July 10 (by mail).-The

earning only \$500 or \$600.

making perhaps twice as much, while average advance in the price of foodthe present thousand-dollar laborer was stuffs in the last two years at 59 per cent, including the increased duties on With the exception of those directly tea and sugar as compared with an

LONDON, July 10 (by mail).—The classes are paying for this war; the masses are profiting by it.

This statement applies, of course, only when the subject is considered from the purely financial angle. It would be a hopeless task to measure the toil of blood and tears that both paid. British aristocracy and British proletariat have been materially insected and substances and business, also very patriotically they have transferred large, well-paying investments into second anniversary of the war there are proportionately as many broken homes among the wage-carners as among the Bitiah 39,042 widows and deprived B.339 children of their fathers. The Jutiah naval battle alone added 1,550 widows to the roil.

In the material things of life never in England's life and have looped to their fathers. The Jutiah naval battle alone added 1,550 widows to the roil.

In the material things of life never in England's life the more of the poor richer than today. Under the new sliding scale of income in England's listory have the rich been in England's listory have the rich li